

EPL221: Quick Reference Card

Linux Commands:

<u>Command</u>	<u>Example</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<code>pwd</code>		Shows the current directory
<code>ls</code>	<code>ls -lsa</code>	List of files in the current directory
<code>cat</code>	<code>cat example1.s</code>	Display contents of file
<code>man</code>	<code>man echo</code>	Display command Manual
<code>grep</code>	<code>grep Hello example1.s</code>	Searches text data
<code>ps</code>	<code>ps aux</code>	Lists Processes
<code>mv oldFileName.s newFileName.s</code>		Move/Rename from oldFileName.s to newFileName.s
<code>cat quiz1.fl</code>		Εκτύπωση του αρχείου στην οθόνη και να ελέγξουμε ότι περιέχει τις αλλαγές που κάναμε στο file.
<code>[Tab]</code>		Automatic Completion (Εύκολος τρόπος για να γράψουμε σωστά το όνομα ενός αρχείου ή μιας εντολής)
<code>[arrow up]</code>		Μας δίνει τις προηγούμενες εντολές που έχουμε εκτελέσει.

vi Commands:

<u>Command</u>	<u>Example</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<code>:set number :set num</code>		Show the line numbers on the left.
<code>vi filename +line</code>	<code>vi example.s +5</code>	Open vi and takes you to line 5
<code>;/Keyword</code>	<code>:/Hello</code>	Search for word in vi and less
<code>vi quiz1.fl</code>		Ανοίγουμε το αρχείο quiz1.fl με τον vi
<code>i</code>		Edit Mode for vi
<code>[esc]</code>		Πατώντας το κουμπί esc θα σας πάρει πίσω στο command mode.
<code>:</code>		Πατώντας το κουμπί : θα σας δώσει την δυνατότητα να δώσετε εντολές.
<code>wq</code>		Write file and Quit (w = write, q = quit)

gcc Commands:

<u>Command</u>	<u>Example</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<code>gcc -g filename.s</code>	<code>gcc -g example1.s</code>	Compiles for Debugging
<code>gcc -g filename.s -o file1</code>	<code>gcc -g filename.s -o file1</code>	Compiles filename.s and saves the executable as file1

gdb Commands:

<u>Command</u>	<u>Example</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<code>b function</code>	<code>b main</code>	Set a Breakpoint at the start of a function (main in this case)
<code>r</code>		Run the Program
<code>Ctrl+w Crtt+2</code>		Switch to 2 screen layout.
<code>info regs</code>		Prints the content of all registers
<code>p/x \$register</code>	<code>p/x \$pc</code>	Prints in hex the content of a specific register
<code>bt</code>		Back Trace function calls.
<code>x/1s 0x4109ec</code>		Prints a String in the Memory. Use objdump to discover where the String is stored in .data. (gdb) x/1s 0x4109ec 0x4109ec: "Hello Wolrd!!!\n"
<code>x/4b 0x4109f4</code>		Prints 4 bytes starting from the address 0x4109f4 (gdb) x 0x4109f4 0x4109f4: 0x1234abcd (gdb) x/4b 0x4109f4 0x4109f4: 0xcd 0xab 0x34 0x12

objdump Commands:

<u>Command</u>	<u>Example</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<code>objdump -d executable less</code>	<code>objdump -d ./a.out less</code>	Disassembles the executable and sends it to less for viewing
<code>objdump -d .executable -j .text less</code>	<code>objdump -d ./a.out -j .text less</code>	Sends the .text disassembly to less. You can search for main function using /main in less.
<code>objdump -sj .data executable</code>	<code>objdump -s -j .data ./a.out</code>	Print the .data <code>objdump -sj .data ./a.out</code> ./a.out: file format elf64-littlearch64 Contents of section .data: 4109e8 00000000 48656c6c 6f20576f 6c726421Hello Wolrd! 4109f8 21210a00 !!..
<code>objdump -dsj .data .executable</code>	<code>objdump -dsj .data ./a.out</code>	<code>objdump -dsj .data ./a.out</code> ./a.out: file format elf64-littlearch64 Contents of section .data: 4109e8 00000000 48656c6c 6f20576f 6c726421Hello Wolrd! 4109f8 21210a00 !!.. Disassembly of section .data: 0000000004109e8 <_data_start>: 4109e8: 00000000 .word 0x00000000 0000000004109ec <Hello_Label>: 4109ec: 6c6c6548 .word 0x6c6c6548 4109f0: 6f57206f .word 0x6f57206f 4109f4: 2164726c .word 0x2164726c 4109f8: 000a2121 .word 0x000a2121

hexdump Commands:

<u>Command</u>	<u>Example</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<code>hexdump -C binaryFile less</code>	<code>hexdump -C ./a.out less</code>	Displays the content of a binary file in hex and ascii format.

AAPCS64: Role of integer registers

Register	Alternative name	Role
R0		Return value (for integers and pointers)
R0 ... R7		Arguments in function calls (for integers and pointers)
R8		Indirect result location register. Used in C++ for returning non-trivial objects (set by the caller).
R9 ... R15		Temporary registers (trashed across calls)
R16, R17	IP0, IP1	The intra-procedure-call temporary registers. The linker may use these in PLT code. Can be used as temporary registers between calls
R18		Platform register
R19 ... R28		Callee-saved registers: register preserved across calls
R29	FP	Frame pointer. Copy of SP before function stack allocation
R30	LR	Link register. BL and BLR instructions save return address in it
SP		Stack pointer



The full list of condition codes is as follows:

Encoding	Name (& alias)	Meaning (integer)	Meaning (floating point)	Flags
0000	EQ	Equal	Equal	Z==1
0001	NE	Not equal	Not equal, or unordered	Z==0
0010	HS (CS)	Unsigned higher or same (Carry set)	Greater than, equal, or unordered	C==1
0011	LO (CC)	Unsigned lower (Carry clear)	Less than	C==0
0100	MI	Minus (negative)	Less than	N==1
0101	PL	Plus (positive or zero)	Greater than, equal, or unordered	N==0
0110	VS	Overflow set	Unordered	V==1
0111	VC	Overflow clear	Ordered	V==0
1000	HI	Unsigned higher	Greater than, or unordered	C==1 && Z==0
1001	LS	Unsigned lower or same	Less than or equal	!(C==1 && Z==0)
1010	GE	Signed greater than or equal	Greater than or equal	N==V
1011	LT	Signed less than	Less than or unordered	N!=V
1100	GT	Signed greater than	Greater than	Z==0 && N==V
1101	LE	Signed less than or equal	Less than, equal, or unordered	!(Z==0 && N==V)
1110	AL			
1111	NV [†]	Always	Always	Any